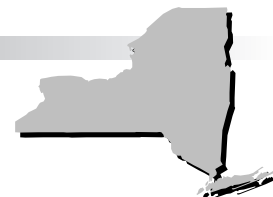


NEW YORK



YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1992
YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1993
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$24,050,104

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 17,971 New York women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	28.6	26.0
White	29.0	25.7
Black	29.5	31.5
Hispanic	13.9	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	10.0	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	56	56
1996	77	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 3,200 New York women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 13,000 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 1,726 New York women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.9	2.8
White	2.5	2.5
Black	5.8	6.1
Hispanic	3.4	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.5	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	75*	79*
1996	90	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- 400 New York women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 900 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

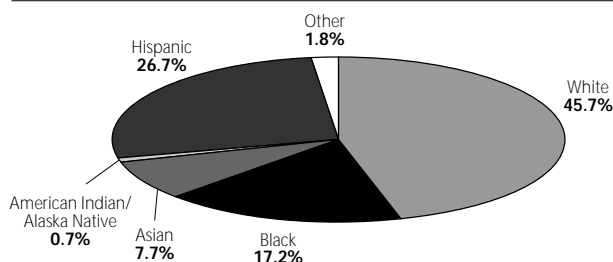
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

[†]1998 data

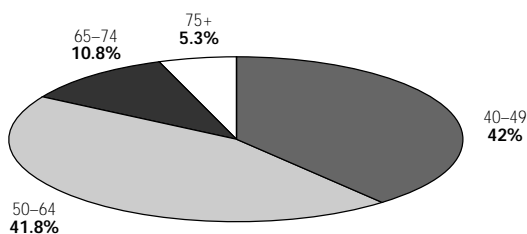
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the New York Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



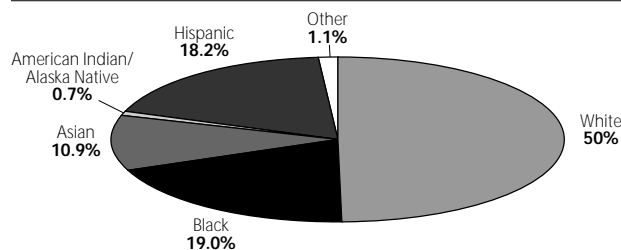
by Age Group (Years)



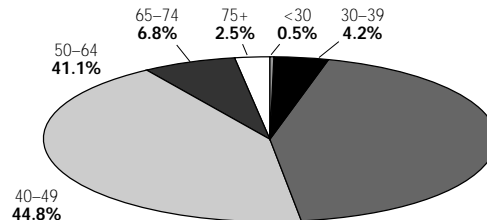
Number of Mammograms 107,558
 given through the New York program as of September 30, 1998
 Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the New York Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 31,708
 given through the New York program as of September 30, 1998
 Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

- Restrictions on the denial of insurance coverage for breast cancer survivors
- Awards for breast cancer early detection and research

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram, women must be aged 40 or over.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 18 years of age.
- Women must be in-state residents or residents of a border state.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: hotlines for referrals, paid television advertising and television messages (PSA)
- Local efforts:

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN NEW YORK

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	17	70	2	14	86
Women age 40–64	14	75	3	11	89

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds New York's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1992. One year later, in 1993, New York developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$24,050,104 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 17,971 New York women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 28.6 per 100,000 women, above the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in New York was 29.5 per 100,000 women. The percent of New York women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 56 percent in 1992 to 77 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 13,000 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 3,200 deaths from breast cancer in New York women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, New York's program provided 107,558 mammograms.

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-six women in New York died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.9 per 100,000 women, which was slightly above the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 5.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 90 percent of New York women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 75 percent of women in New York aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 950 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 400 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in New York women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 31,708 Pap tests.

New York does support breast cancer screening and education programs. The state also legislates reimbursement for breast cancer screening, breast reconstruction or prosthesis, and length of stay for inpatient care following mastectomy. State income tax forms contain a check-off for breast cancer funds, and physicians must inform patients of alternative therapies. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 17 percent of New York women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in New York had to be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram and at least 18 for a Pap test. New York's public education and outreach efforts include hotlines for referrals, paid television advertising, and television messages (PSA).